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Ontario and the neighboring portions of Quebec. They object especially to the statement that the Hastings series is in reality only a less altered phase of the Grenville series. They have found that in eastern Ontario many of the limestones, conglomerates, and other fragmental rocks, which have been called the Hastings series, are much younger than the typical limestones of the Grenville series proper, and overlie the latter unconformably. The Grenville limestone, which rests in places on the ropy surfaces of Keewatin lavas, may be correlated with the Keewatin Iron Formation of the Lake Superior region; while the younger sedimentaries of the Hastings series are probably Huronian in age.

H. H.

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*The Pre-Cambrian Volcanic and Intrusive Rocks of the Fox River Valley, Wisconsin.* By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS AND CHARLES KENNETH LEITH. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 158, pp. 247-78. 21 figs. Madison, May, 1907.

The Fox River Valley area of south-central Wisconsin presents several well-defined exposures of crystalline rocks of quite uniform chemical and mineralogical composition, but of varying textures. In passing outward from the granitic centers, intermediate textures and then surface volcanics are encountered, indicating the truncation of a volcanic region. The age of these rocks is certainly pre-Cambrian and probably Archean; for they occur as monadnocks projecting above the pre-Cambrian peneplain. The various rock types which are found in the area are fully described in the report.

H. H.

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*Abandoned Shore Lines of Eastern Wisconsin.* By JAMES WALTER GOLDTHWAIT. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, Bulletin No. XVII. 126 pp., 37 pls., 37 figs. Madison, 1907.

While the history of the greater Great Lakes which existed during the late stages of the Glacial period has been well blocked out by various investigators, detailed study of the ancient shore lines has been undertaken in only a few areas. This bulletin contains a very complete description of the old shore lines in Wisconsin, together with a review of all the previous work done in developing the history of the lakes, and a useful bibliography. Light is thrown on several controverted questions, and among the more important conclusions reached may be mentioned the following:

The 60-foot and 40-foot beaches of Lake Chicago seem to extend as far north as Sheboygan. It seems probable that the more northerly portions of them were

obliterated by the advance of the ice to the Manistee moraine. These higher beaches seem to have suffered little or no tilting.

The Lake Algonquin beaches seem to extend southward through Wisconsin with rapidly diminishing inclination south of Sturgeon Bay, becoming horizontal near Two Rivers, and encircling the southern half of Lake Michigan as the "Toleston" beach. This makes the Chicago outlet an outlet for Lake Algonquin at its highest stage.

The Nipissing water-plane seems to stand nearly horizontal along the whole Wisconsin shore—absolutely horizontal, and 10 or 15 feet above the lake, south of Manitowoc.

The elevation of the various beaches was determined by means of the wye level, thus reducing the chances for misinterpretation to a minimum.

H. H.

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*Some Characteristics of the Glacial Period in Non-Glaciated Regions.*

By ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON. Bull. Geol. Soc. of Am., Vol. XVIII, pp. 351-88, pls. XXXI-XXXIX. New York, 1907.

This significant article is rendered particularly valuable because of the author's exceptional opportunities for the observation of arid conditions in two continents. It is evident, the whole earth considered, that fluctuations of the ice-edge were far from being the only effects of the climatic changes of the Pleistocene. In some of the now desert basins of central Asia are evidences of a surprising number of oscillations of lacustrine and arid conditions, some apparently coinciding with the known alternations of glacial and interglacial stages of the so-called Glacial period, and others preceding them.

H. H.

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*The Clays of Mississippi.* By WILLIAM N. LOGAN. Mississippi Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 2. 250 pp., 42 pls., 14 figs. Jackson, 1907.

This bulletin contains chapters on the origin, classification, chemical and physical properties, and processes of manufacture of clays, on the properties and imperfections of brick, on the geology of Mississippi clays, and on the clay industries of the northern part of that state.

H. H.

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*A Theory of Continental Structure Applied to North America.* By BAILEY WILLIS. Bull. Geol. Soc. of Am., Vol. XVIII, pp. 389-412. New York, 1907.

An analysis of the North American continent is taken to show that it may be resolved into a number of positive, or lighter, and of negative, or